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manufacture in Switzerland from the latter part of the eighteenth century to the present time. As in England, the manufacture of machinery was originally dependent upon the textile industry which, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, was passing out of the handicraft stage into the modern factory system. Among the conditions fostering an early and rapid growth of the machine industry in Switzerland were the general backwardness of the iron industry on the continent (which gave to the Swiss manufacturer a certain advantage over other continental producers), the skill of native manufacturers and the peace from 1814 to 1848.

The year 1848 is marked by the adoption of a constitution providing for a stronger union between the different cantons and the introduction of the railroad. The former transferred to the union the power to levy customs duties and the latter rendered the old particularism practically impossible. During the period from 1848 to 1874 the trend towards free trade gave great impetus to the manufacture of machinery in Switzerland.

The period from 1874 to the present time has been characterized by a deepening of scientific knowledge and the spreading of technical education. The constitution of 1874 increased the authority of the central government and gave it the power to determine the conditions of employment in factories. The effect, however, of the industrial crisis of 1873 was a serious setback, and the return of the continental countries to high protective tariffs, a severe blow to the Swiss machine industry. Nevertheless the author is not pessimistic in his outlook for the future of the industry.

The writer's discussion shows the intimate relations existing between the manufacture of machinery in Switzerland and the foreign market. The influence of the tariff policies of the various European countries upon the home industry, forcing the nation virtually to adopt the "opportunist" tariff of 1906, furnishes an interesting and instructive study of the effects of tariff legislation.

ABRAHAM BERGLUND.

Bureau of Corporations, Washington.

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